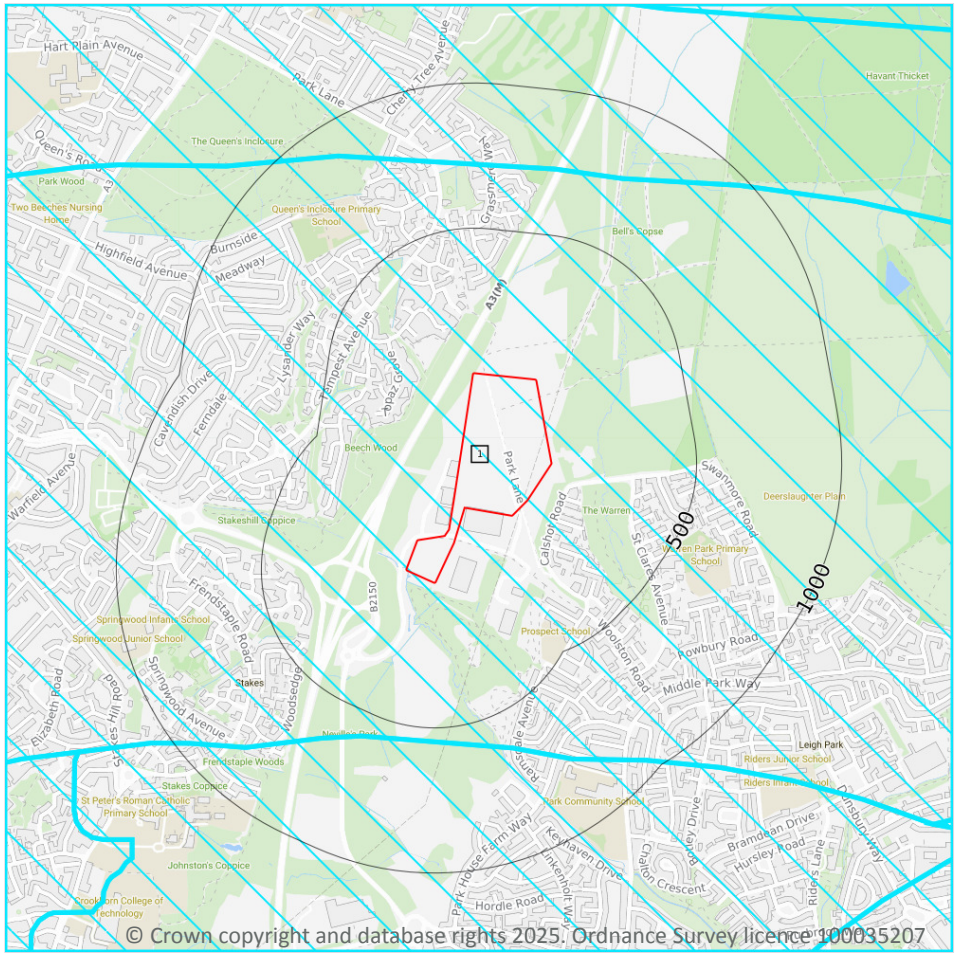
SSSI Impact Zones and Units



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

SSSI Impact Risk Zones

SSSI Units

- Not recorded
- Favourable
- Unfavourable - Recovering
- Unfavourable - No change
- Unfavourable - Declining
- Partially destroyed
- Destroyed

10.17 SSSI Impact Risk Zones

Records on site	1

Developed to allow rapid initial assessment of the potential risks to SSSIs posed by development proposals. They define zones around each SSSI which reflect the particular sensitivities of the features for which it is notified and indicate the types of development proposal which could potentially have adverse impacts.

Features are displayed on the SSSI Impact Zones and Units map on **page 64 >**

ID	Location	Type of developments requiring consultation
1	**On site**	**https://irz.geodata.org.uk/IRZ/step2.html?irzcode=0300055430050&notes=11101+11414&location=471425,109304 %20(IRZ%20polygon%20centre)**

This data is sourced from Natural England.

10.18 SSSI Units

Records within 2000m	0

Divisions of SSSIs used to record management and condition details. Units are the smallest areas for which Natural England gives a condition assessment, however, the size of units varies greatly depending on the types of management and the conservation interest.

This data is sourced from Natural England and Natural Resources Wales.

11 Visual and cultural designations

11.1 World Heritage Sites

Records within 250m	0

Sites designated for their globally important cultural or natural interest requiring appropriate management and protection measures. World Heritage Sites are designated to meet the UK's commitments under the World Heritage Convention.

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

11.2 Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty

Records within 250m	0

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB) are conservation areas, chosen because they represent 18% of the finest countryside. Each AONB has been designated for special attention because of the quality of their flora, fauna, historical and cultural associations, and/or scenic views. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act of 1949 created AONBs and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act, 2000 added further regulation and protection. There are likely to be restrictions to some developments within these areas.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage.

11.3 National Parks

Records within 250m	0

In England and Wales, the purpose of National Parks is to conserve and enhance landscapes within the countryside whilst promoting public enjoyment of them and having regard for the social and economic well-being of those living within them. In Scotland National Parks have the additional purpose of promoting the sustainable use of the natural resources of the area and the sustainable social and economic development of its communities. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949 established the National Park designation in England and Wales, and The National Parks (Scotland) Act 2000 in Scotland.

This data is sourced from Natural England, Natural Resources Wales and the Scottish Government.

11.4 Listed Buildings

Records within 250m	0

Buildings listed for their special architectural or historical interest. Building control in the form of 'listed building consent' is required in order to make any changes to that building which might affect its special interest. Listed buildings are graded to indicate their relative importance, however building controls apply to all buildings equally, irrespective of their grade, and apply to the interior and exterior of the building in its entirety, together with any curtilage structures.

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

11.5 Conservation Areas

Records within 250m	0

Local planning authorities are obliged to designate as conservation areas any parts of their own area that are of special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance. Designation of a conservation area gives broader protection than the listing of individual buildings. All the features within the area, listed or otherwise, are recognised as part of its character. Conservation area designation is the means of recognising the importance of all factors and of ensuring that planning decisions address the quality of the landscape in its broadest sense.

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

11.6 Scheduled Ancient Monuments

Records within 250m	0

A scheduled monument is an historic building or site that is included in the Schedule of Monuments kept by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport. The regime is set out in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979. The Schedule of Monuments has c.20,000 entries and includes sites such as Roman remains, burial mounds, castles, bridges, earthworks, the remains of deserted villages and industrial sites. Monuments are not graded, but all are, by definition, considered to be of national importance.

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

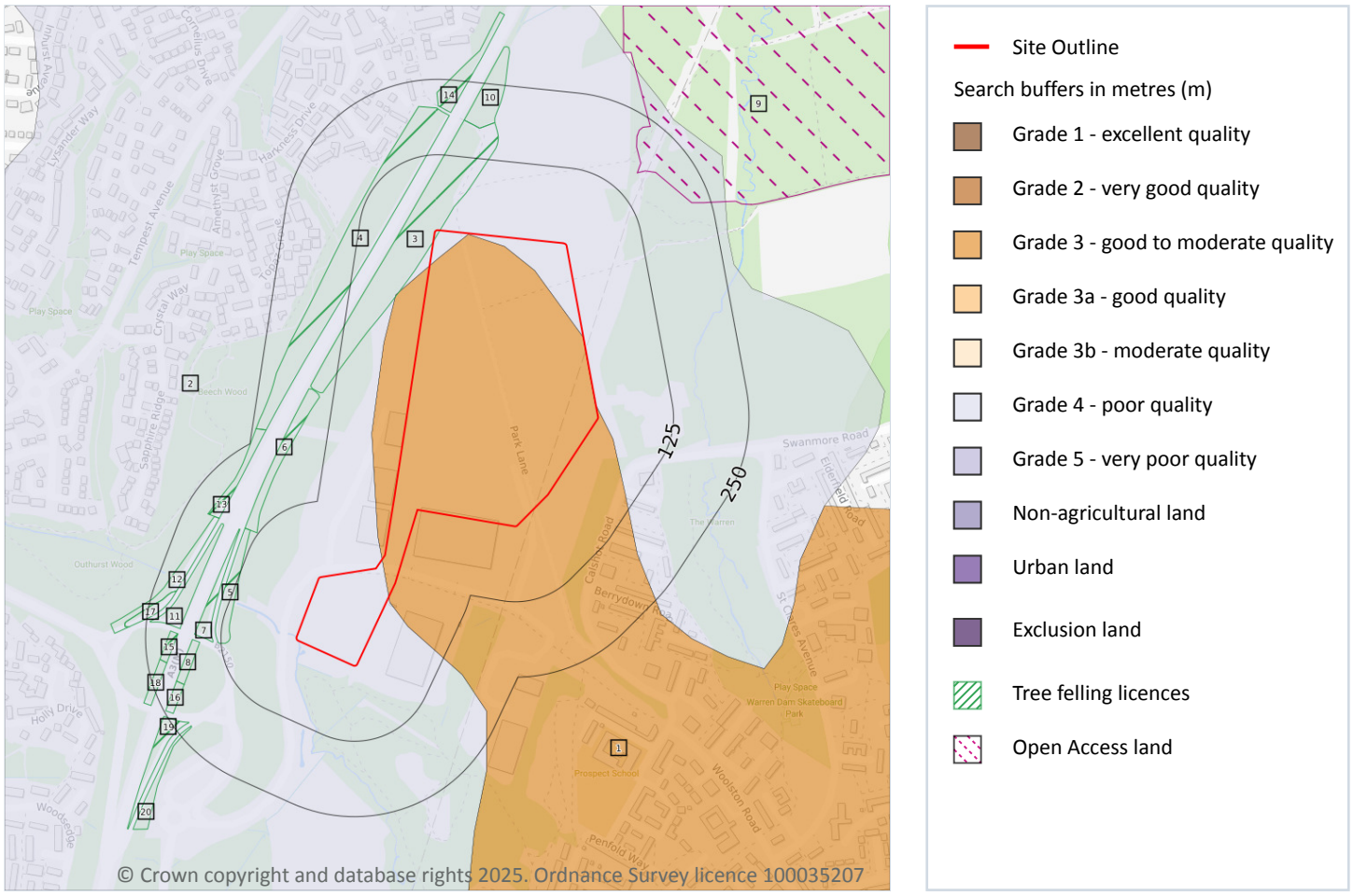
11.7 Registered Parks and Gardens

Records within 250m	0

Parks and gardens assessed to be of particular interest and of special historic interest. The emphasis being on 'designed' landscapes, rather than on planting or botanical importance. Registration is a 'material consideration' in the planning process, meaning that planning authorities must consider the impact of any proposed development on the special character of the landscape.

This data is sourced from Historic England, Cadw and Historic Environment Scotland.

12 Agricultural designations



12.1 Agricultural Land Classification

Records within 250m	2

Classification of the quality of agricultural land taking into consideration multiple factors including climate, physical geography and soil properties. It should be noted that the categories for the grading of agricultural land are not consistent across England, Wales and Scotland.

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on **page 68 >**

ID	Location	Classification	Description
1	On site	Grade 3	Good to moderate quality agricultural land. Land with moderate limitations which affect the choice of crops, timing and type of cultivation, harvesting or the level of yield. Where more demanding crops are grown yields are generally lower or more variable than on land in Grades 1 and 2.

ID	Location	Classification	Description
2	**On site**	**Grade 4**	**Poor quality agricultural land. Land with severe limitations which significantly restrict the range of crops and/or level of yields. It is mainly suited to grass with occasional arable crops (e.g. cereals and forage crops) the yields of which are variable. In moist climates, yields of grass may be moderate to high but there may be difficulties in utilisation. The grade also includes very droughty arable land.**

This data is sourced from Natural England.

12.2 Open Access Land

Records within 250m	**1**

The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CROW Act) gives a public right of access to land without having to use paths. Access land includes mountains, moors, heaths and downs that are privately owned. It also includes common land registered with the local council and some land around the England Coast Path. Generally permitted activities on access land are walking, running, watching wildlife and climbing.

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on **page 68 >**

ID	Location	Name	Classification	Other relevant legislation
9	168m NE	SEE/13852	Section 16 Dedicated Land	-

This data is sourced from Natural England and Natural Resources Wales.

12.3 Tree Felling Licences

Records within 250m	**17**

Felling Licence Application (FLA) areas approved by Forestry Commission England. Anyone wishing to fell trees must ensure that a licence or permission under a grant scheme has been issued by the Forestry Commission before any felling is carried out or that one of the exceptions apply.

Features are displayed on the Agricultural designations map on **page 68 >**

ID	Location	Description	Reference	Application date
3	**On site**	**Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)**	**018/366/15-16**	**-**
4	75m NW	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-
5	110m W	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-
6	127m NW	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-
7	138m W	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-
8	160m W	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-

ID	Location	Description	Reference	Application date
10	175m N	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-
11	180m NW	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-
12	193m NW	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-
13	193m NW	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-
14	196m N	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-
15	196m W	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-
16	201m W	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-
17	213m W	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-
18	219m W	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-
19	226m SW	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-
20	226m SW	Selective Fell/Thin (Unconditional)	018/366/15-16	-

This data is sourced from the Forestry Commission.

12.4 Environmental Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m	**1**

Environmental Stewardship covers a range of schemes that provide financial incentives to farmers, foresters and land managers to look after and improve the environment. The schemes identified may be historical schemes that have now expired, or may still be active.

Location	Reference	Scheme	Start Date	End date
On site	**AG00471155**	**Entry Level plus Higher Level Stewardship**	**01/10/2013**	**30/09/2023**

This data is sourced from Natural England.

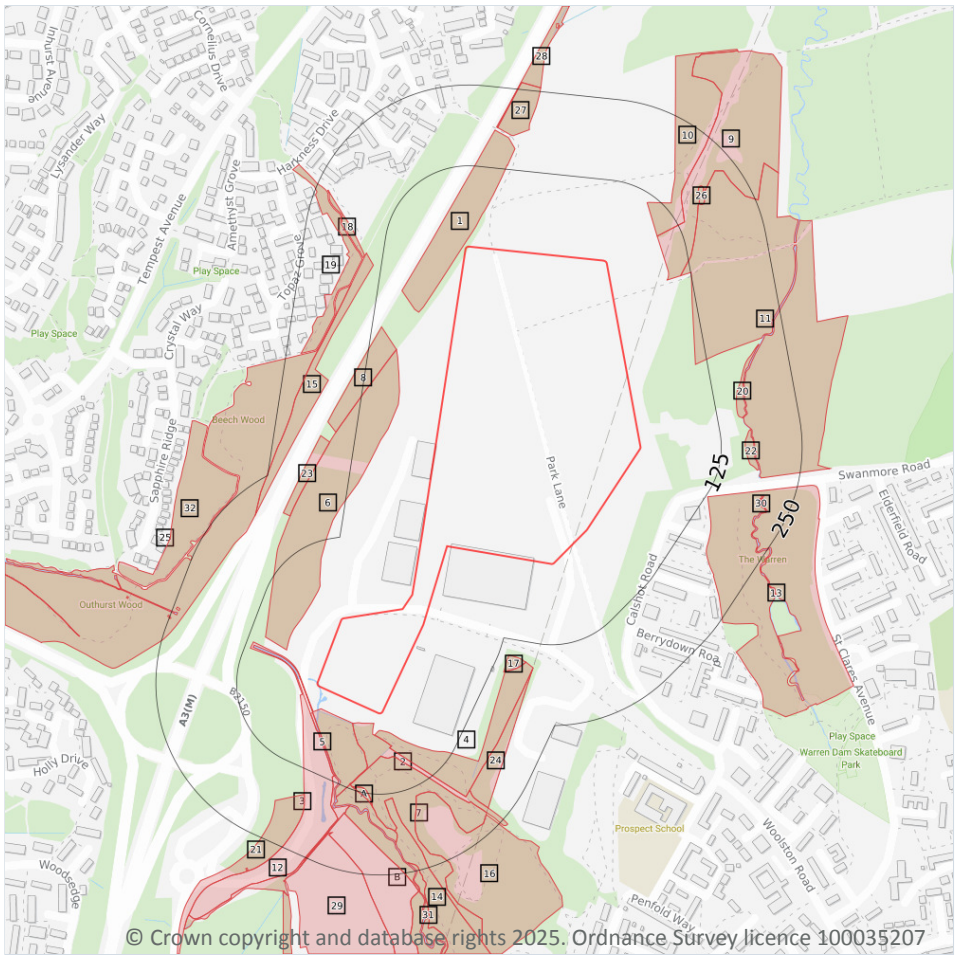
12.5 Countryside Stewardship Schemes

Records within 250m	**0**

Countryside Stewardship covers a range of schemes that provide financial incentives to farmers, foresters and land managers to look after and improve the environment. Main objectives are to improve the farmed environment for wildlife and to reduce diffuse water pollution.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13 Habitat designations



13.1 Priority Habitat Inventory

Records within 250m	36

Habitats of principal importance as named under Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006) Section 41.

Features are displayed on the Habitat designations map on **page 71 >**

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
1	5m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
2	17m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
3	21m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
4	26m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
5	41m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
6	53m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
7	66m S	Good quality semi-improved grassland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%); LMEAD (INV > 50%)
8	82m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
9	87m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%); LMEAD (INV > 50%)
10	89m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
11	107m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
12	116m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
A	118m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%); LMEAD (INV > 50%)
A	119m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
13	128m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
14	132m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
15	137m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
16	139m SE	Good quality semi-improved grassland	Main habitat: LMEAD (INV > 50%)
17	140m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
B	150m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
18	153m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
19	156m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
20	157m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
21	162m SW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
22	162m E	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
23	163m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
B	163m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
24	167m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
25	167m W	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
26	171m NE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%); LMEAD (INV > 50%)
27	178m N	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
28	188m N	No main habitat but additional habitats present	Additional: DWOOD (INV 50%)

ID	Location	Main Habitat	Other habitats
29	199m S	Good quality semi-improved grassland	Main habitat: LMEAD (INV > 50%)
30	201m SE	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
31	235m S	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)
32	250m NW	Deciduous woodland	Main habitat: DWOOD (INV > 50%)

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.2 Habitat Networks

Records within 250m	**0**

Habitat networks for 18 priority habitat networks (based primarily, but not exclusively, on the priority habitat inventory) and areas suitable for the expansion of networks through restoration and habitat creation.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

13.3 Open Mosaic Habitat

Records within 250m	**0**

Sites verified as Open Mosaic Habitat. Mosaic habitats are brownfield sites that are identified under the UK Biodiversity Action Plan as a priority habitat due to the habitat variation within a single site, supporting an array of invertebrates.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

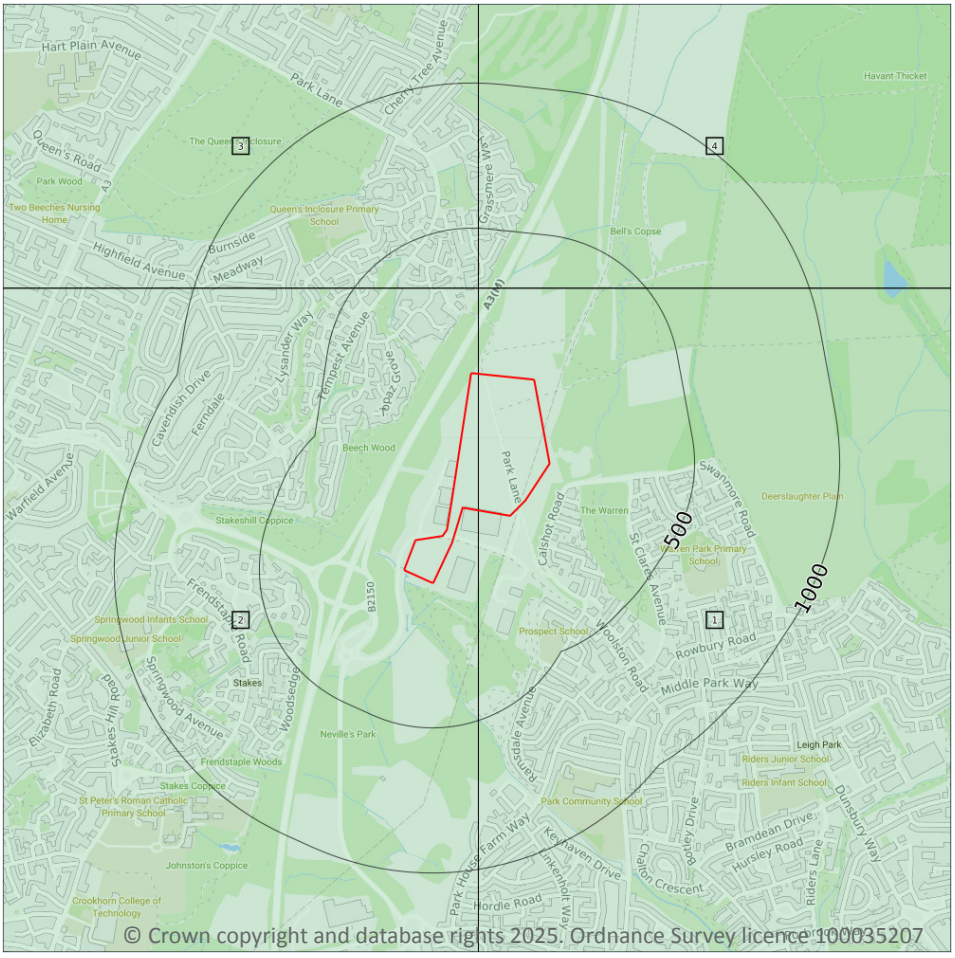
13.4 Limestone Pavement Orders

Records within 250m	**0**

Limestone pavements are outcrops of limestone where the surface has been worn away by natural means over millennia. These rocks have the appearance of paving blocks, hence their name. Not only do they have geological interest, they also provide valuable habitats for wildlife. These habitats are threatened due to their removal for use in gardens and water features. Many limestone pavements have been designated as SSSIs which affords them some protection. In addition, Section 34 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 gave them additional protection via the creation of Limestone Pavement Orders, which made it a criminal offence to remove any part of the outcrop. The associated Limestone Pavement Priority Habitat is part of the UK Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitat in England.

This data is sourced from Natural England.

14 Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Full coverage
- Partial coverage
- No coverage

14.1 10k Availability

Records within 500m	4

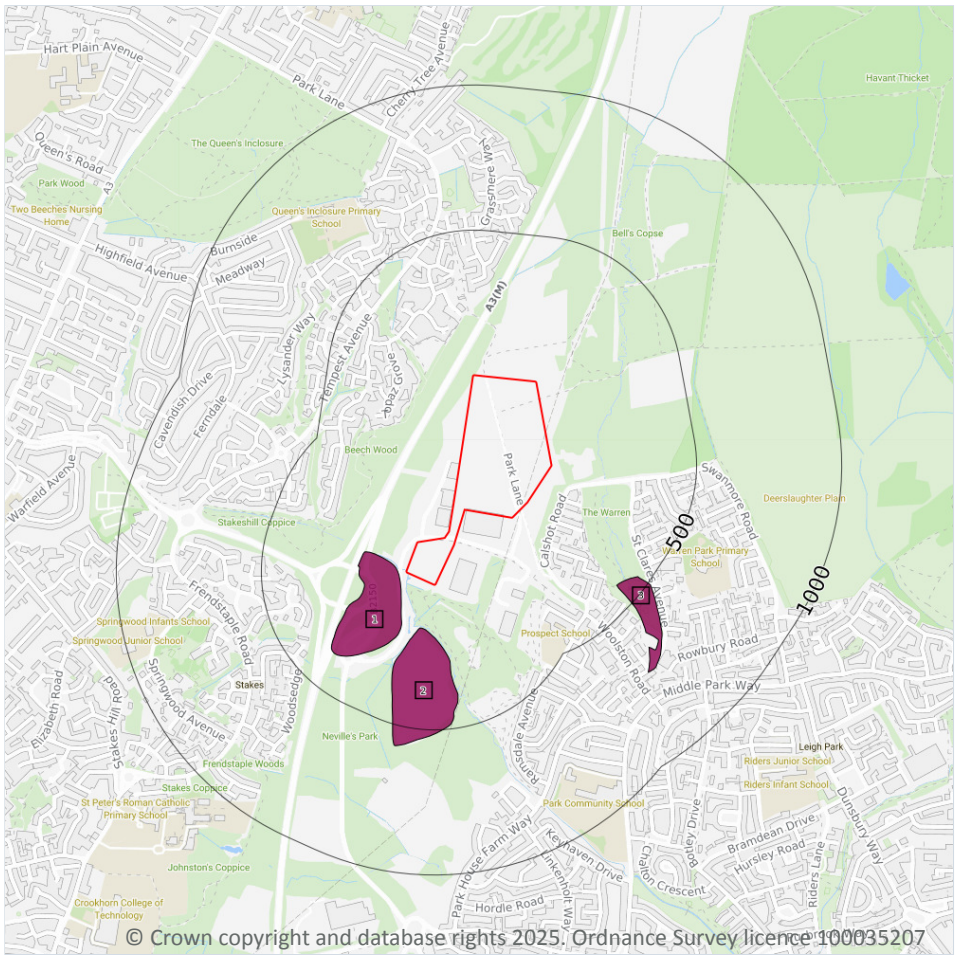
An indication on the coverage of 1:10,000 scale geology data for the site, the most detailed dataset provided by the British Geological Survey. Either 'Full', 'Partial' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Availability map on **page 74 >**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	**On site**	**Full**	**Full**	**Full**	**No coverage**	**SU70NW**
2	**On site**	**Full**	**Full**	**Full**	**No coverage**	**SU60NE**
3	293m N	Full	Full	Full	No coverage	SU61SE
4	294m N	Full	Full	Full	Full	SU71SW

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Reclaimed ground
- Made ground
- Worked ground
- Infilled ground
- Disturbed ground
- Landscaped ground

14.2 Artificial and made ground (10k)

Records within 500m	3

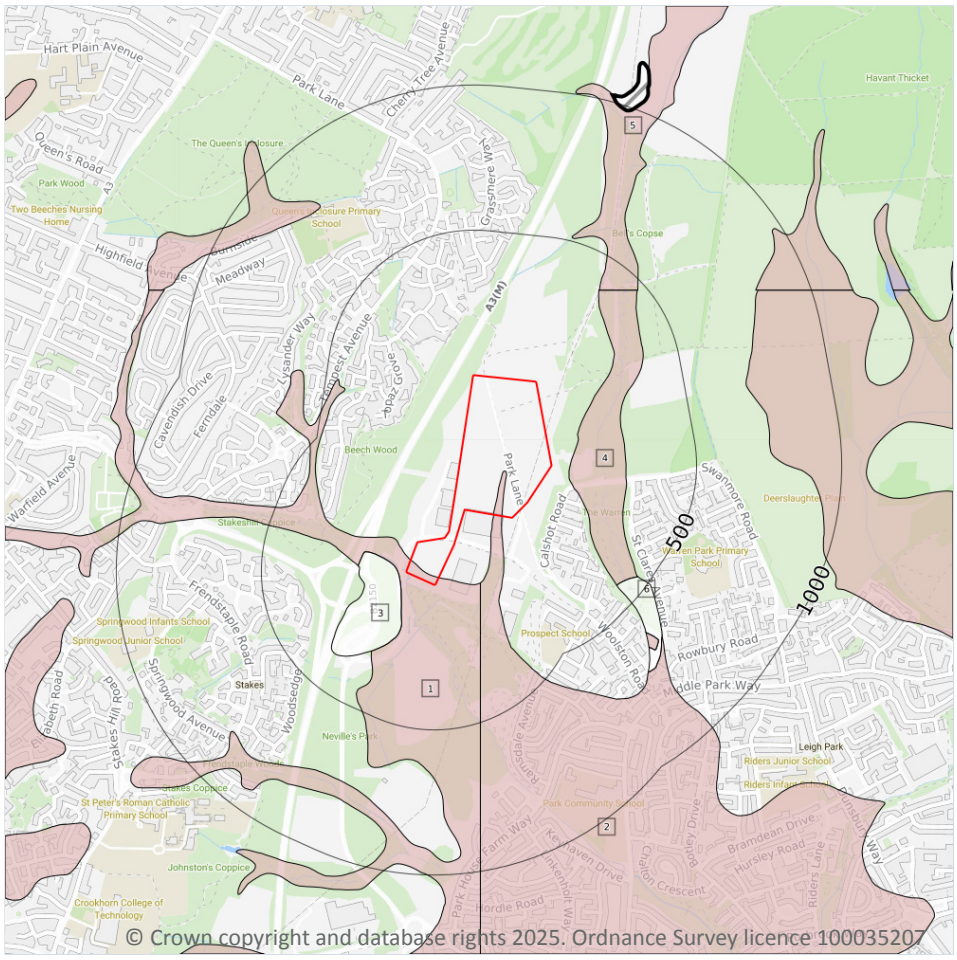
Details of made, worked, infilled, disturbed and landscaped ground at 1:10,000 scale. Artificial ground can be associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and instability.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on **page 76 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	28m W	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
2	156m S	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit
3	420m SE	MGR-ARTDP	Made Ground (Undivided)	Artificial Deposit

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (10k)

Superficial geology (10k)
Please see table for more details.

14.3 Superficial geology (10k)

Records within 500m	6

Superficial geological deposits at 1:10,000 scale. Also known as 'drift', these are the youngest geological deposits, formed during the Quaternary. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Superficial map on **page 77 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	On site	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
2	On site	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
3	28m W	SUPNM-UKNOWN	Superficial Theme Not Mapped [for Digital Map Use Only] - Unknown/unclassified Entry	Unknown/unclassified Entry
4	63m E	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
5	385m NE	HEAD-XCZSV	Head - Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Silt, Sand And Gravel
6	420m SE	SUPNM-UKNOWN	Superficial Theme Not Mapped [for Digital Map Use Only] - Unknown/unclassified Entry	Unknown/unclassified Entry

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

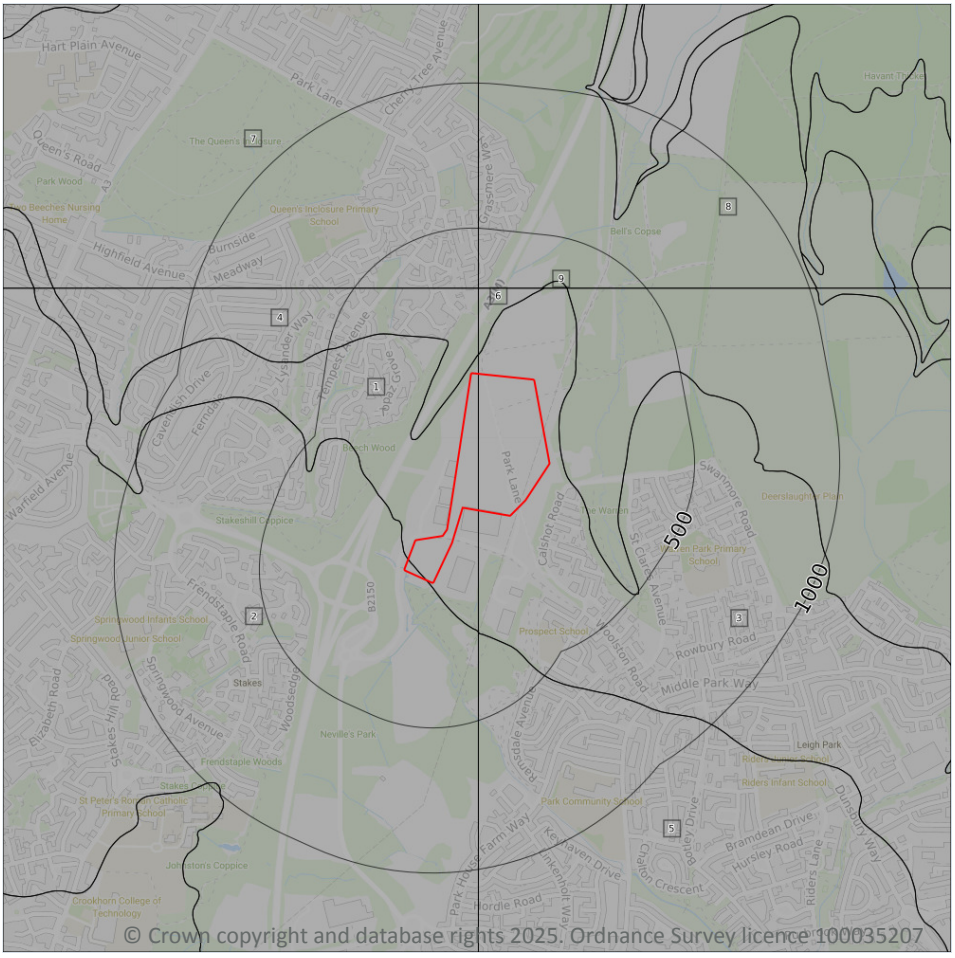
14.4 Landslip (10k)

Records within 500m	**0**

Mass movement deposits on BGS geological maps at 1:10,000 scale. Primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Bedrock geology (10k)
Please see table for more details.

14.5 Bedrock geology (10k)

Records within 500m **9**

Bedrock geology at 1:10,000 scale. The main mass of rocks forming the Earth and present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:10,000 scale - Bedrock map on **page 79 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	BOSA-SANDU	Bognor Sand Member - Sand	Eocene Epoch
2	On site	LC-CLSISA	London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt And Sand	Eocene Epoch
3	On site	BOSA-SANDU	Bognor Sand Member - Sand	Eocene Epoch

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
4	17m NW	LC-CLSISA	London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt And Sand	Eocene Epoch
5	45m E	LC-CLSISA	London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt And Sand	Eocene Epoch
6	66m N	LC-CLSISA	London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt And Sand	Eocene Epoch
7	293m N	LC-CLSISA	London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt And Sand	Eocene Epoch
8	294m N	LC-CLSISA	London Clay Formation - Clay, Silt And Sand	Eocene Epoch
9	316m N	BOSA-CLSISA	Bognor Sand Member - Clay, Silt And Sand	Eocene Epoch

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

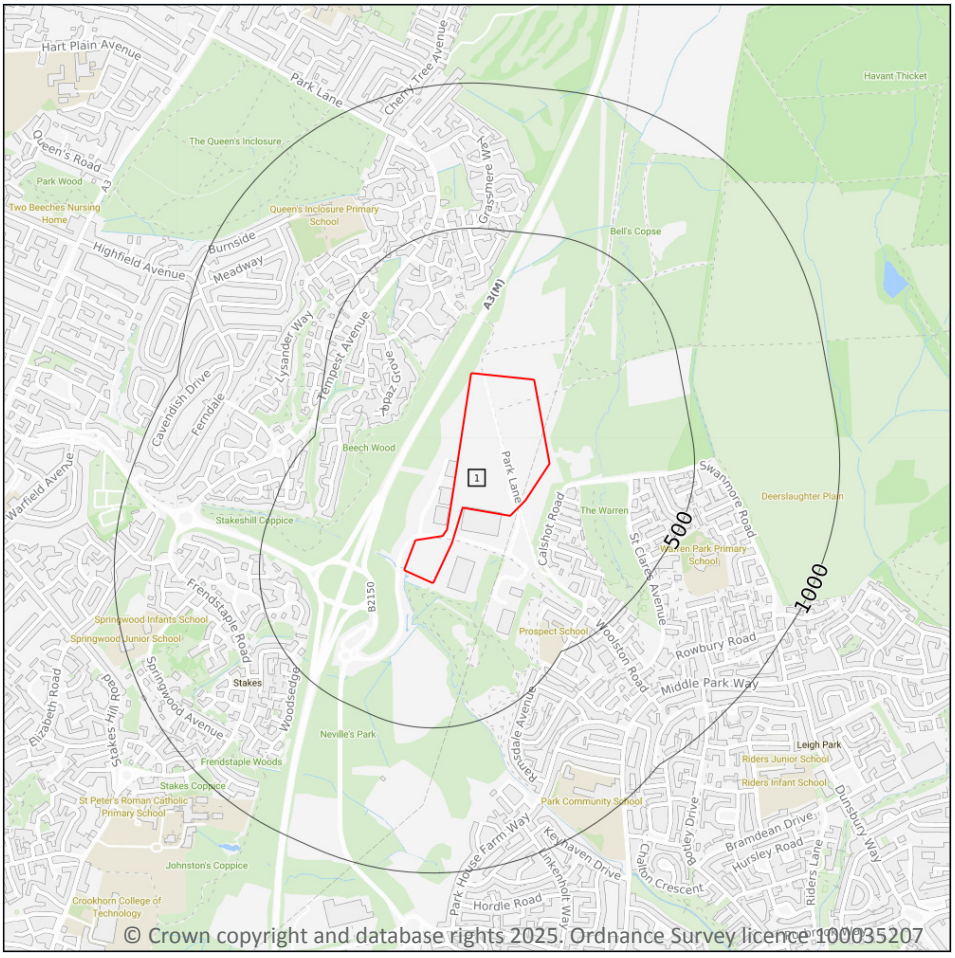
14.6 Bedrock faults and other linear features (10k)

Records within 500m	**0**

Linear features at the ground or bedrock surface at 1:10,000 scale of six main types; rock, fault, fold axis, mineral vein, alteration area or landform. Features are either observed or inferred, and relate primarily to bedrock.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15 Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Geological map tile

15.1 50k Availability

Records within 500m	1

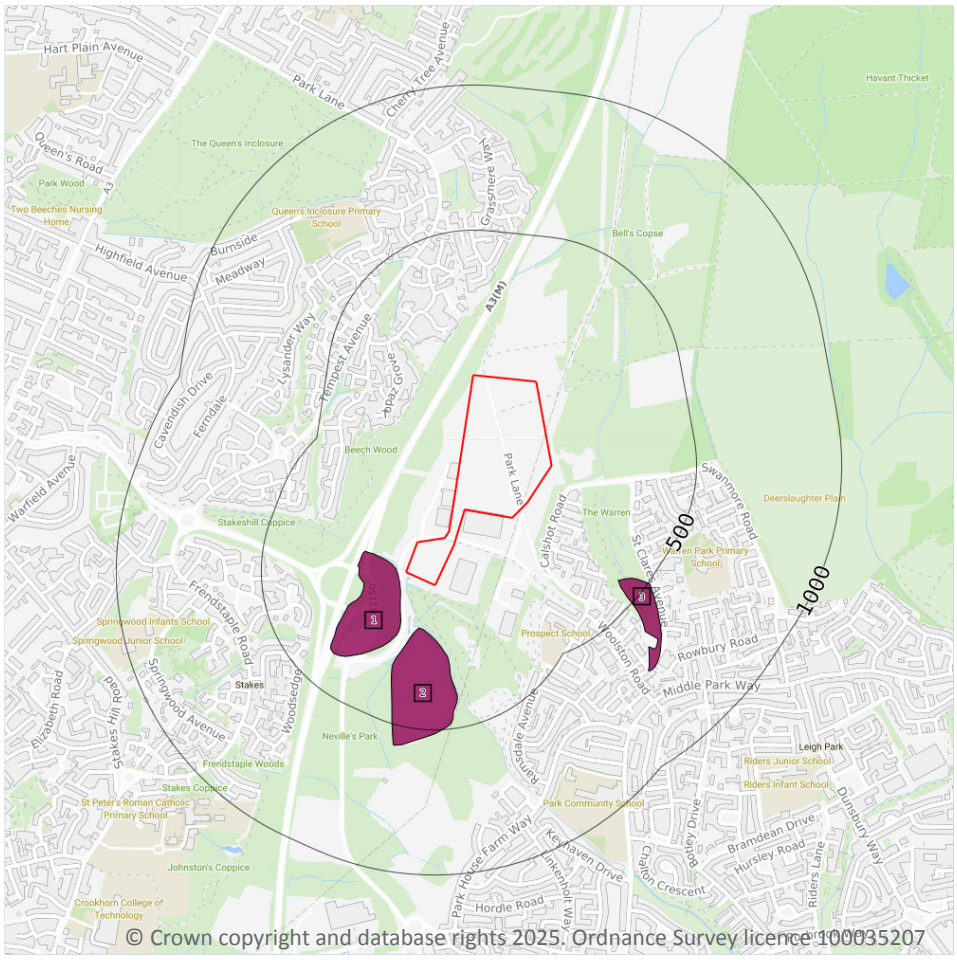
An indication on the coverage of 1:50,000 scale geology data for the site. Either 'Full' or 'No coverage' for each geological theme.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Availability map on **page 81 >**

ID	Location	Artificial	Superficial	Bedrock	Mass movement	Sheet No.
1	**On site**	**Full**	**Full**	**Full**	**Full**	**EW316_fareham_v4**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:50,000 scale - Artificial and made ground



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Made ground
- Worked ground
- Infilled ground
- Disturbed ground
- Landscaped ground

15.2 Artificial and made ground (50k)

Records within 500m	3

Details of made, worked, infilled, disturbed and landscaped ground at 1:50,000 scale. Artificial ground can be associated with potentially contaminated material, unpredictable engineering conditions and instability.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Artificial and made ground map on **page 82 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	31m W	MGR-ARTDP	MADE GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT
2	158m S	MGR-ARTDP	MADE GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT
3	412m SE	MGR-ARTDP	MADE GROUND (UNDIVIDED)	ARTIFICIAL DEPOSIT

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.3 Artificial ground permeability (50k)

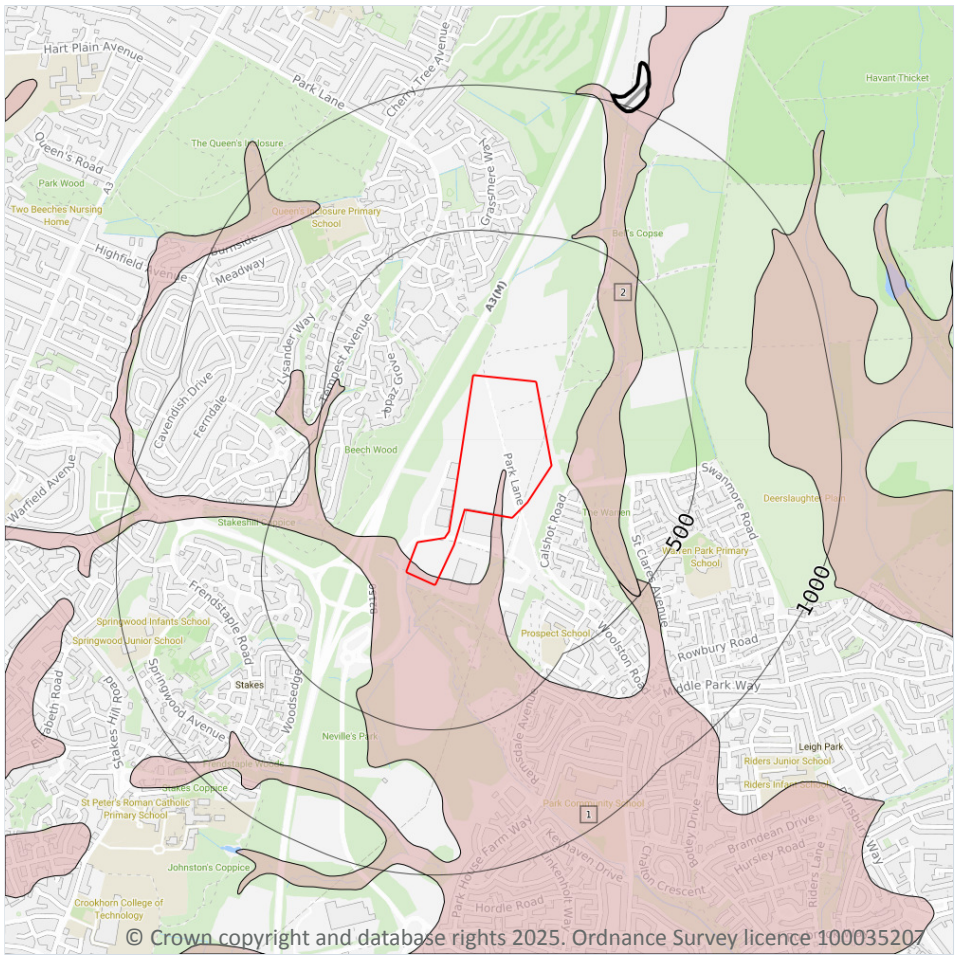
Records within 50m	1

A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of any artificial deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
31m W	Mixed	Very High	Low

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Landslip (50k)

Superficial geology (50k)
Please see table for more details.

15.4 Superficial geology (50k)

Records within 500m	2

Superficial geological deposits at 1:50,000 scale. Also known as 'drift', these are the youngest geological deposits, formed during the Quaternary. They rest on older deposits or rocks referred to as bedrock.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Superficial map on **page 84 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock description
1	**On site**	**HEAD-XCZSV**	**HEAD**	**CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL**
2	58m E	HEAD-XCZSV	HEAD	CLAY, SILT, SAND AND GRAVEL

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.5 Superficial permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	1

A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of any superficial deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	**Mixed**	**High**	**Very Low**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.6 Landslip (50k)

Records within 500m	0

Mass movement deposits on BGS geological maps at 1:50,000 scale. Primarily superficial deposits that have moved down slope under gravity to form landslips. These affect bedrock, other superficial deposits and artificial ground.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

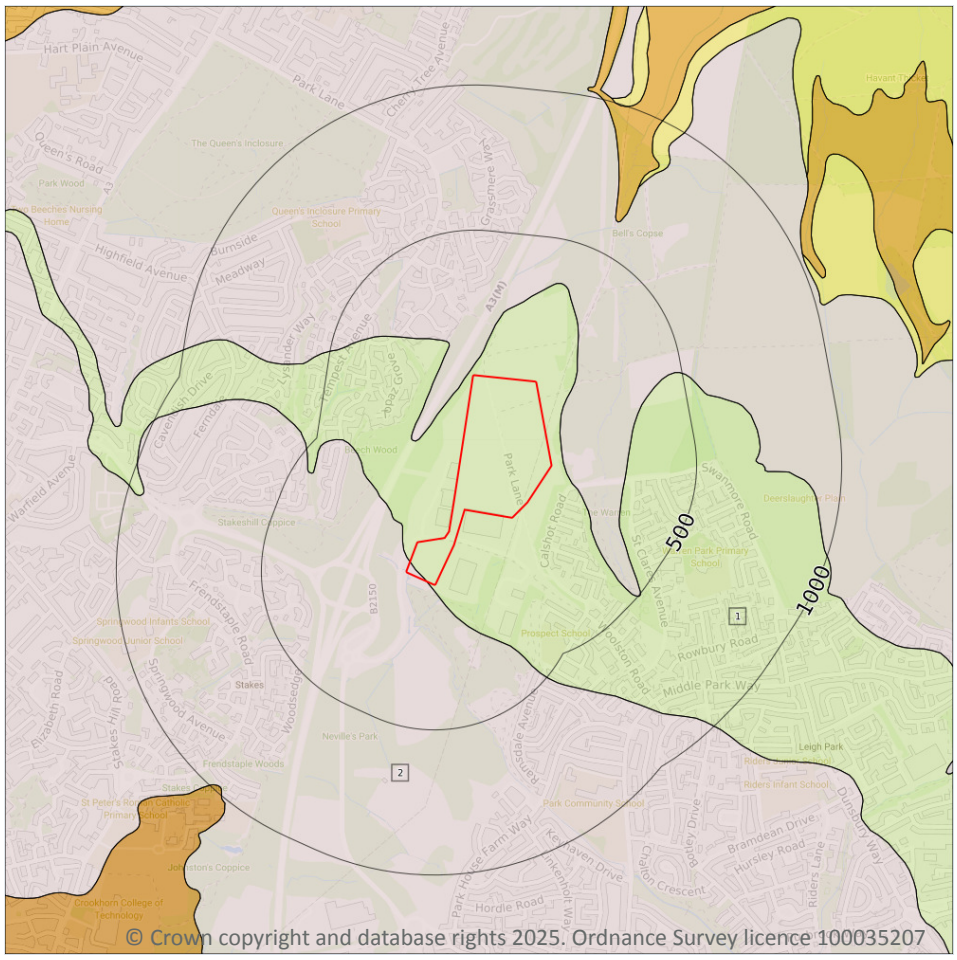
15.7 Landslip permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	0

A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of any landslip deposits (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Bedrock geology (50k)
Please see table for more details.

15.8 Bedrock geology (50k)

Records within 500m	2

Bedrock geology at 1:50,000 scale. The main mass of rocks forming the Earth and present everywhere, whether exposed at the surface in outcrops or concealed beneath superficial deposits or water.

Features are displayed on the Geology 1:50,000 scale - Bedrock map on **page 86 >**

ID	Location	LEX Code	Description	Rock age
1	On site	BOSA-S	BOGNOR SAND MEMBER - SAND	-
2	On site	LC-XCZS	LONDON CLAY FORMATION - CLAY, SILT AND SAND	YPRESIAN

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

15.9 Bedrock permeability (50k)

Records within 50m	4

A qualitative classification of estimated rates of vertical movement of water from the ground surface through the unsaturated zone of bedrock (the zone between the land surface and the water table).

Location	Flow type	Maximum permeability	Minimum permeability
On site	**Mixed**	**Moderate**	**Very Low**
On site	**Intergranular**	**High**	**High**
19m NW	Mixed	Moderate	Very Low
42m E	Mixed	Moderate	Very Low

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

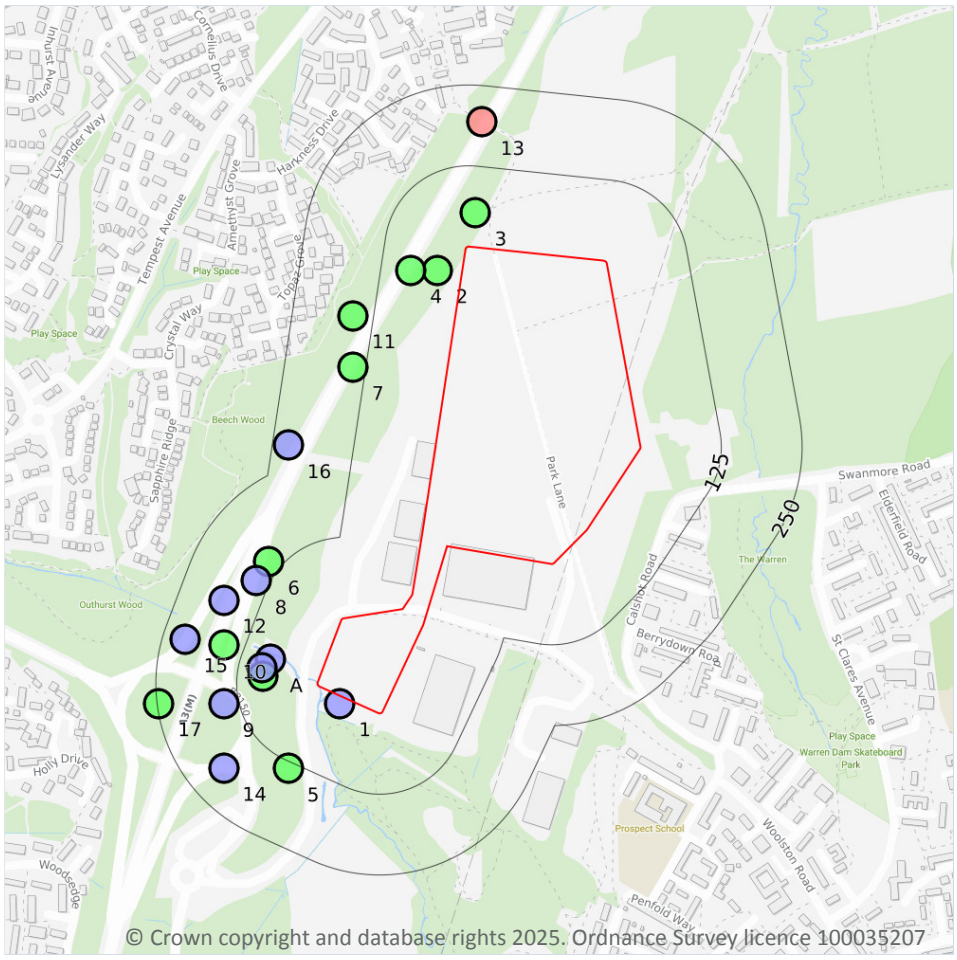
15.10 Bedrock faults and other linear features (50k)

Records within 500m	0

Linear features at the ground or bedrock surface at 1:50,000 scale of six main types; rock, fault, fold axis, mineral vein, alteration area or landform. Features are either observed or inferred, and relate primarily to bedrock.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

16 Boreholes



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16.1 BGS Boreholes

Records within 250m	20

The Single Onshore Boreholes Index (SOBI); an index of over one million records of boreholes, shafts and wells from all forms of drilling and site investigation work held by the British Geological Survey. Covering onshore and nearshore boreholes dating back to at least 1790 and ranging from one to several thousand metres deep.

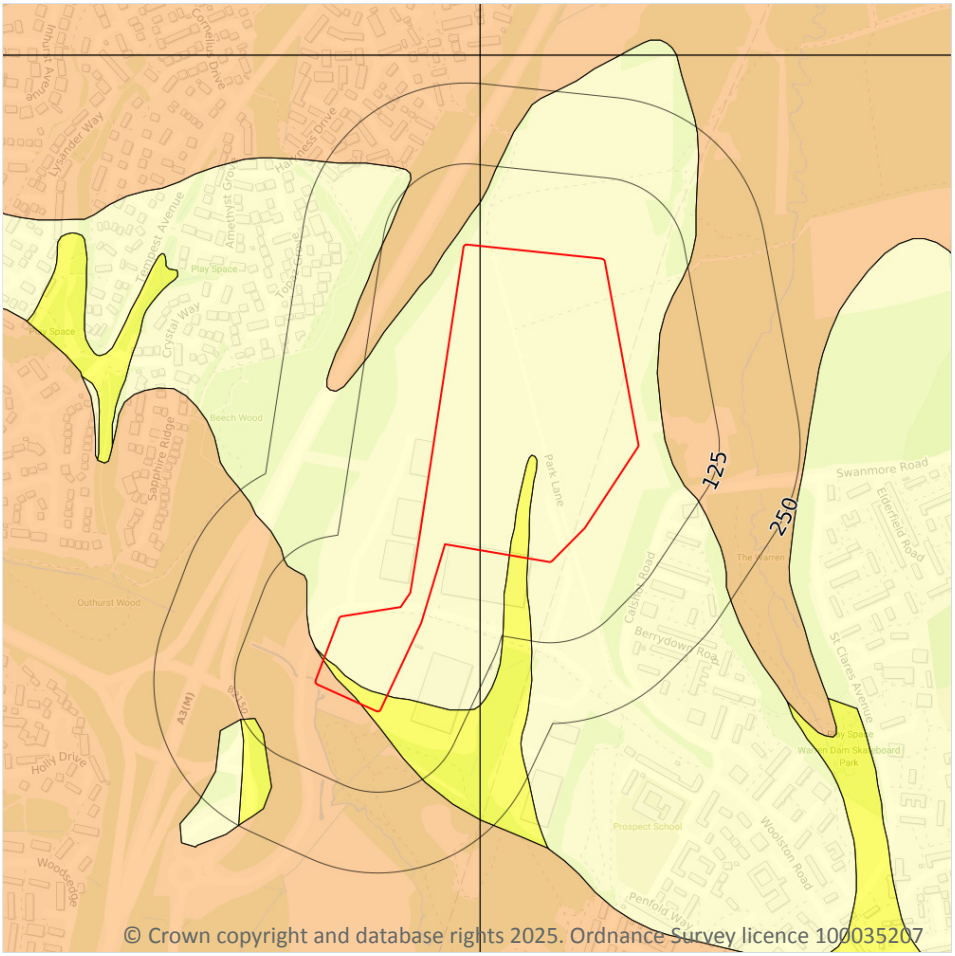
Features are displayed on the Boreholes map on **page 88 >**

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
1	11m SW	469780 109000	HULBERT RD RELIEF SEWER BH6	3.35	N	420054 ↗
2	39m W	469930 109670	A3 HORNDEAN-BROADMARSH 206	15.0	N	419992 ↗
3	54m N	469990 109760	A3 HORNDEAN-BROADMARSH BH15	24.0	N	420003 ↗

ID	Location	Grid reference	Name	Length	Confidential	Web link
4	78m W	469890 109670	A3 HORNDEAN-BROADMARSH 205	15.0	N	419991 ↗
A	80m W	469673 109068	A3/A3M SLOPE REPAIRS AT NINE LOCATIONS SITES 1,3,4,8 AND 9 TP8.2	1.65	N	19508350 ↗
A	85m W	469661 109043	A3/A3M SLOPE REPAIRS AT NINE LOCATIONS SITES 1,3,4,8 AND 9 BH8.1	16.63	N	19508348 ↗
A	89m W	469660 109055	A3/A3M SLOPE REPAIRS AT NINE LOCATIONS SITES 1,3,4,8 AND 9 TP8.1	2.2	N	19508349 ↗
5	135m SW	469700 108900	A3 HORNDEAN-BROADMARSH BH191	15.0	N	419980 ↗
6	144m NW	469670 109220	A3 HORNDEAN-BROADMARSH BH13	30.0	N	420001 ↗
7	145m W	469800 109520	A3 HORNDEAN-BROADMARSH BH14	12.0	N	420002 ↗
8	146m NW	469650 109190	A3 HORNDEAN-BROADMARSH 202	5.0	N	419988 ↗
9	149m W	469600 109000	A3 HORNDEAN-BROADMARSH 201	10.0	N	419987 ↗
10	157m W	469600 109090	A3 HORNDEAN-BROADMARSH 200&200A	15.0	N	419986 ↗
11	157m W	469800 109600	A3 HORNDEAN-BROADMARSH 204	15.0	N	419990 ↗
12	181m W	469600 109160	HULBERT RD RELIEF SEWER BH5	4.26	N	420053 ↗
13	194m N	469999 109900	A3 HORNDEAN-BROADMARSH BH207-209	36.0	N	419993 ↗
14	194m SW	469600 108900	A3 HORNDEAN-BROADMARSH BH190	6.0	N	419979 ↗
15	216m W	469540 109100	A3 HORNDEAN-BROADMARSH 199	10.0	N	419985 ↗
16	226m W	469700 109400	A3 HORNDEAN-BROADMARSH 203	7.0	N	419989 ↗
17	247m W	469500 109000	A3 HORNDEAN-BROADMARSH 195-198	30.0	N	419984 ↗

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

17 Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays



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17.1 Shrink swell clays

Records within 50m	5

The potential hazard presented by soils that absorb water when wet (making them swell), and lose water as they dry (making them shrink). This shrink-swell behaviour is controlled by the type and amount of clay in the soil, and by seasonal changes in the soil moisture content (related to rainfall and local drainage).

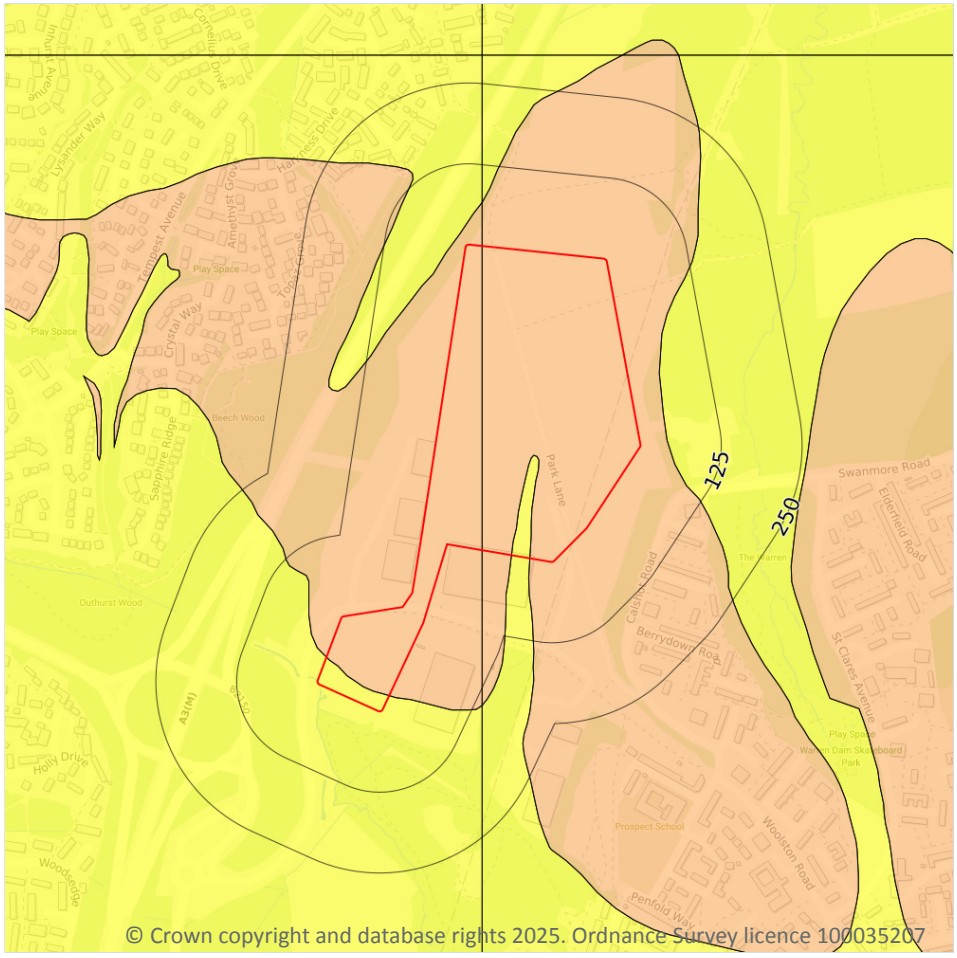
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Shrink swell clays map on **page 90 >**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Negligible**	**Ground conditions predominantly non-plastic.**
On site	**Very low**	**Ground conditions predominantly low plasticity.**
On site	**Low**	**Ground conditions predominantly medium plasticity.**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
19m NW	Low	Ground conditions predominantly medium plasticity.
42m E	Low	Ground conditions predominantly medium plasticity.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Running sands



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Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- No data
- Negligible
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High

17.2 Running sands

Records within 50m	2

The potential hazard presented by rocks that can contain loosely-packed sandy layers that can become fluidised by water flowing through them. Such sands can 'run', removing support from overlying buildings and causing potential damage.

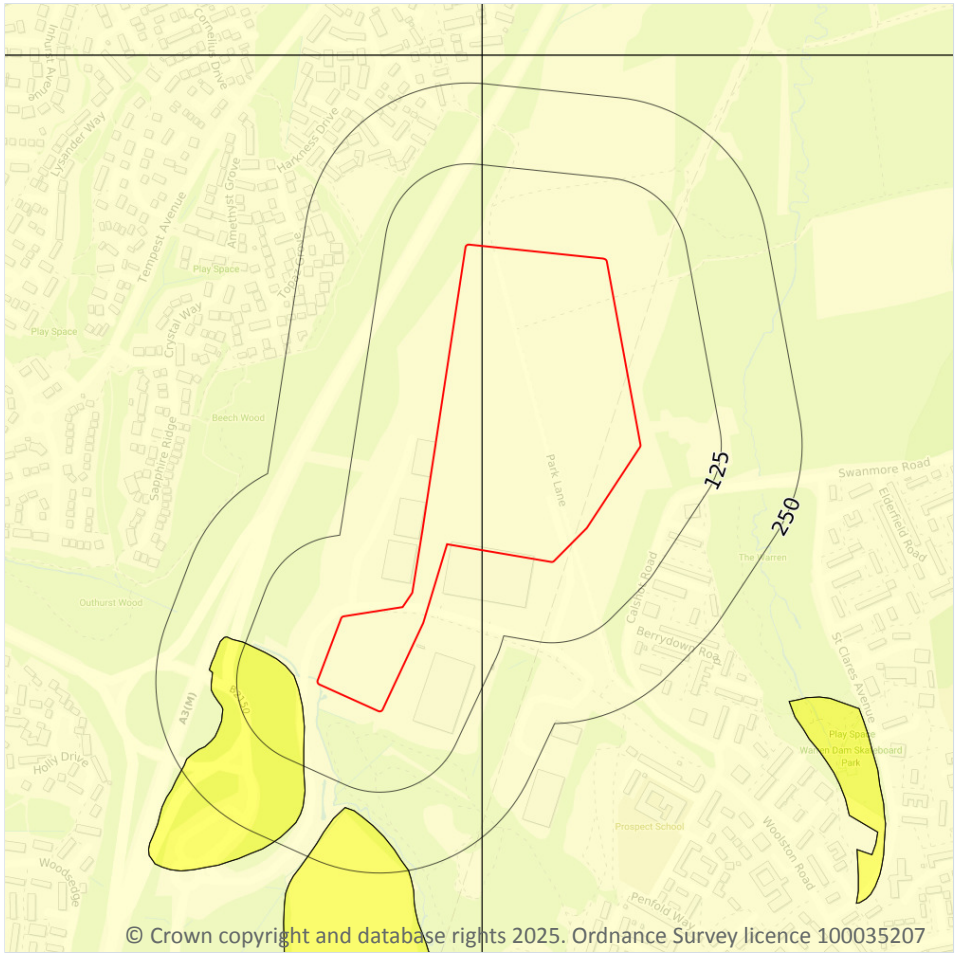
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Running sands map on **page 92 >**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Very low**	**Running sand conditions are unlikely. No identified constraints on land use due to running conditions unless water table rises rapidly.**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Low**	**Running sand conditions may be present. Constraints may apply to land uses involving excavation or the addition or removal of water.**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits



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Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- No data
- Negligible
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High

17.3 Compressible deposits

Records within 50m	2

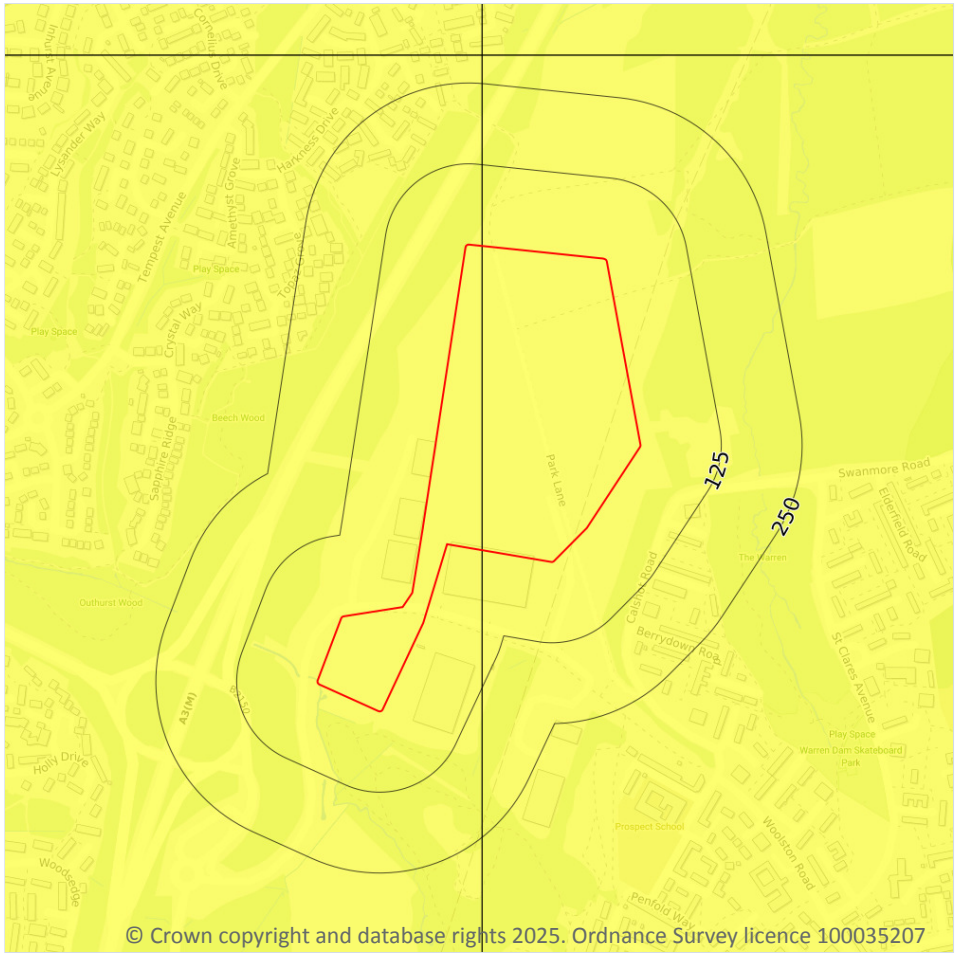
The potential hazard presented by types of ground that may contain layers of very soft materials like clay or peat and may compress if loaded by overlying structures, or if the groundwater level changes, potentially resulting in depression of the ground and disturbance of foundations.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Compressible deposits map on **page 94 >**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Negligible**	**Compressible strata are not thought to occur.**
31m W	Very low	Compressibility and uneven settlement problems are not likely to be significant on the site for most land uses.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- No data
- Negligible
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High

17.4 Collapsible deposits

Records within 50m	1

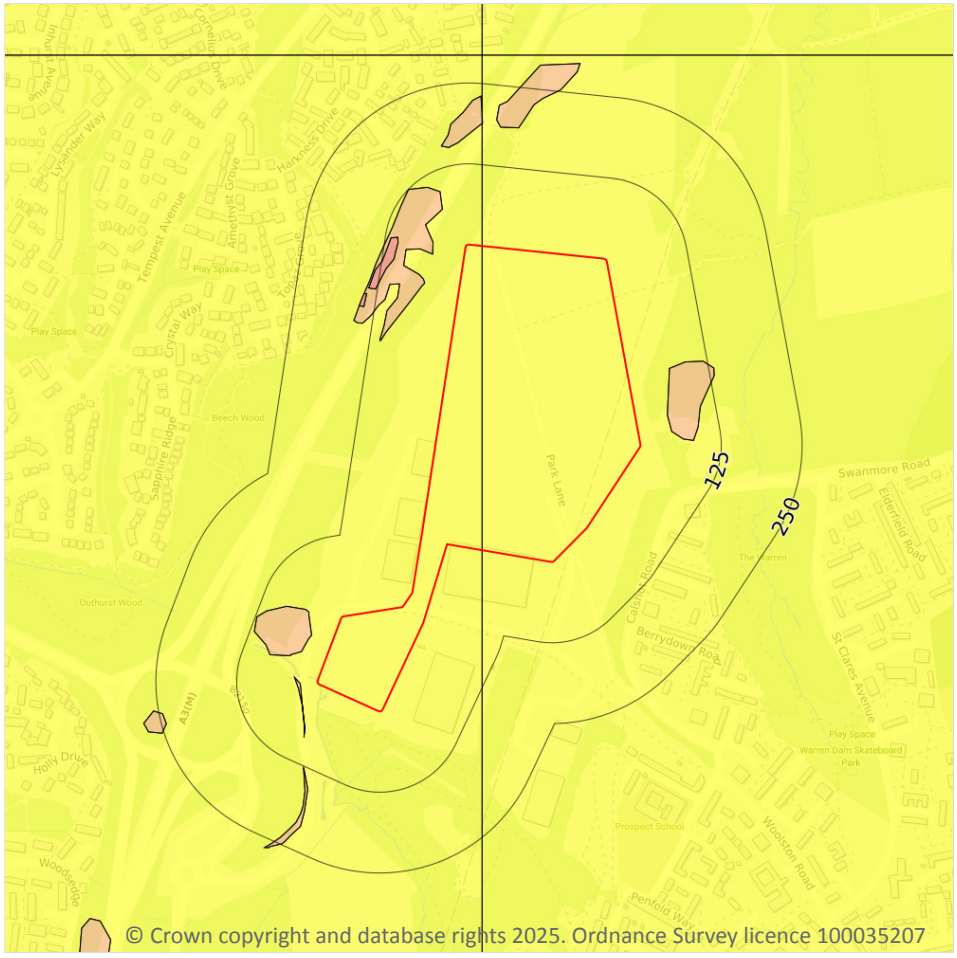
The potential hazard presented by natural deposits that could collapse when a load (such as a building) is placed on them or they become saturated with water.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Collapsible deposits map on **page 96 >**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Very low**	**Deposits with potential to collapse when loaded and saturated are unlikely to be present.**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Landslides



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- No data
- Negligible
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High

17.5 Landslides

Records within 50m	5

The potential for landsliding (slope instability) to be a hazard assessed using 1:50,000 scale digital maps of superficial and bedrock deposits, combined with information from the BGS National Landslide Database and scientific and engineering reports.

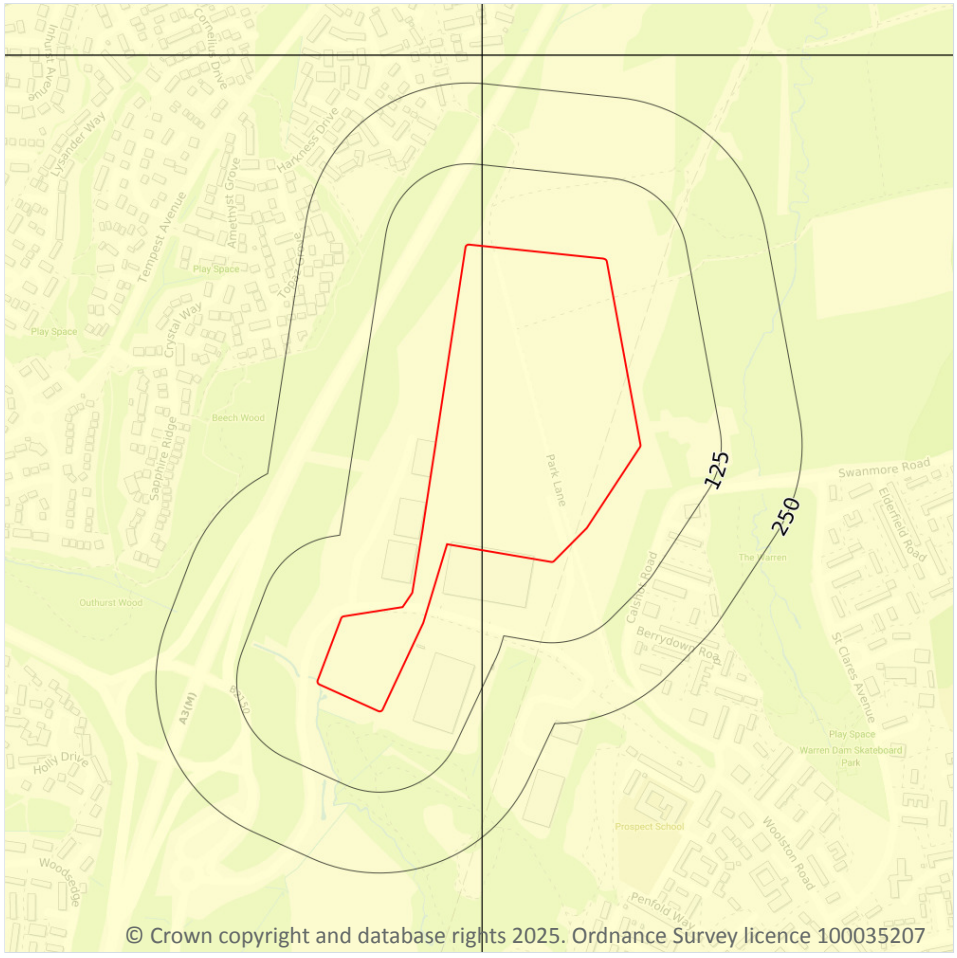
Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Landslides map on **page 97 >**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Very low**	**Slope instability problems are not likely to occur but consideration to potential problems of adjacent areas impacting on the site should always be considered.**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
27m W	Low	Slope instability problems may be present or anticipated. Site investigation should consider specifically the slope stability of the site.
34m W	Low	Slope instability problems may be present or anticipated. Site investigation should consider specifically the slope stability of the site.
49m W	Low	Slope instability problems may be present or anticipated. Site investigation should consider specifically the slope stability of the site.
49m E	Low	Slope instability problems may be present or anticipated. Site investigation should consider specifically the slope stability of the site.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- No data
- Negligible
- Very low
- Low
- Moderate
- High

17.6 Ground dissolution of soluble rocks

Records within 50m	1

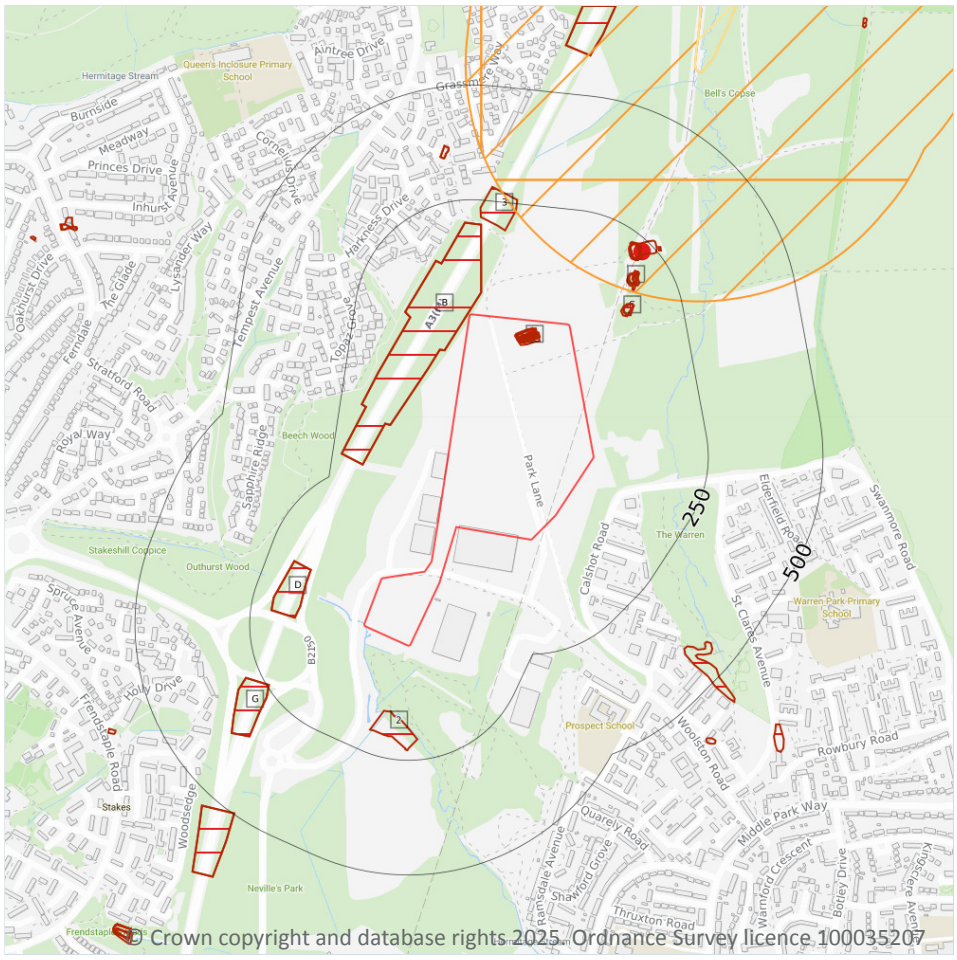
The potential hazard presented by ground dissolution, which occurs when water passing through soluble rocks produces underground cavities and cave systems. These cavities reduce support to the ground above and can cause localised collapse of the overlying rocks and deposits.

Features are displayed on the Natural ground subsidence - Ground dissolution of soluble rocks map on **page 99 >**

Location	Hazard rating	Details
On site	**Negligible**	**Soluble rocks are either not thought to be present within the ground, or not prone to dissolution. Dissolution features are unlikely to be present.**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18 Mining and ground workings



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- Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- BritPits
- Surface ground workings
- Underground workings
- Underground mining extents
- Historical mineral planning areas
- TCA non-coal mining

Non Coal Mining

- Sporadic underground mining of restricted extent possible
- Localised small scale underground mining possible
- Small scale mining possible
- Underground mining known or likely within or in close proximity
- Underground mining known within or in very close proximity

18.1 BritPits

Records within 500m	1

BritPits (an abbreviation of British Pits) is a database maintained by the British Geological Survey of currently active and closed surface and underground mineral workings. Details of major mineral handling sites, such as wharfs and rail depots are also held in the database.

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on **page 101 >**

ID	Location	Details	Description
F	225m NE	Name: Dunsbury Hill Brick Yard Address: Horndean, WATERLOOVILLE, Hampshire Commodity: Clay & Shale Status: Ceased	Type: A surface mineral working. It may be termed Quarry, Delf, Delph, Gravel Pit, Sand Pit, Sand and Gravel Pit, Clay Pit, Pit, Opencast Coal Site or Surface Mine. It may be mapped as Worked Ground or Worked and Made Ground on BGS mapping. Status description: Site which has ceased to extract minerals. May be considered as 'Closed' by operator. May be considered to have 'Active', 'Dormant' or 'Expired' planning permissions by the Mineral Planning Authority.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.2 Surface ground workings

Records within 250m **31**

Historical land uses identified from Ordnance Survey mapping that involved ground excavation at the surface. These features may or may not have been subsequently backfilled.

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on **page 101 >**

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
A	**On site**	**Pond**	**1895**	**1:10560**
A	**On site**	**Pond**	**1866**	**1:10560**
A	**On site**	**Pond**	**1963**	**1:10560**
A	**On site**	**Pond**	**1930**	**1:10560**
A	**On site**	**Pond**	**1907**	**1:10560**
A	**On site**	**Pond**	**1991**	**1:10000**
A	**On site**	**Pond**	**1975**	**1:10000**
A	**On site**	**Pond**	**1930**	**1:10560**
A	**On site**	**Pond**	**1867**	**1:10560**
B	6m NW	Cuttings	1991	1:10000
B	6m NW	Cuttings	1980	1:10000
C	117m E	Unspecified Pit	1963	1:10560
C	122m E	Unspecified Pit	1942	1:10560
C	123m E	Unspecified Pit	1933	1:10560

ID	Location	Land Use	Year of mapping	Mapping scale
D	145m W	Cuttings	1991	1:10000
D	145m W	Cuttings	1980	1:10000
2	148m S	Brick and Tile Works	1866	1:10560
E	158m NE	Unspecified Pit	1963	1:10560
E	158m NE	Pond	1867	1:10560
E	162m NE	Unspecified Pit	1933	1:10560
E	163m NE	Unspecified Ground Workings	1942	1:10560
E	171m NE	Pond	1942	1:10560
3	190m N	Cuttings	1991	1:10000
F	199m NE	Unspecified Pit	1963	1:10560
F	201m NE	Clay Pit	1867	1:10560
F	203m NE	Unspecified Pit	1933	1:10560
F	203m NE	Unspecified Pit	1942	1:10560
F	203m NE	Old Clay Pit	1907	1:10560
F	203m NE	Old Clay Pit	1895	1:10560
G	246m SW	Cuttings	1991	1:10000
G	246m SW	Cuttings	1980	1:10000

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.3 Underground workings

Records within 1000m	**0**

Historical land uses identified from Ordnance Survey mapping that indicate the presence of underground workings e.g. mine shafts.

This is data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

18.4 Underground mining extents

Records within 500m	0

This data identifies underground mine workings that could present a potential risk, including adits and seam workings. These features have been identified from BGS Geological mapping and mine plans sourced from the BGS and various collections and sources.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.5 Historical Mineral Planning Areas

Records within 500m	0

Boundaries of mineral planning permissions for England and Wales. This data was collated between the 1940s (and retrospectively to the 1930s) and the mid 1980s. The data includes permitted, withdrawn and refused permissions.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.6 Non-coal mining

Records within 1000m	5

The potential for historical non-coal mining to have affected an area. The assessment is drawn from expert knowledge and literature in addition to the digital geological map of Britain. Mineral commodities may be divided into seven general categories - vein minerals, chalk, oil shale, building stone, bedded ores, evaporites and 'other' commodities (including ball clay, jet, black marble, graphite and chert).

Features are displayed on the Mining and ground workings map on **page 101 >**

ID	Location	Name	Commodity	Class	Likelihood
1	120m NE	Not available	Chalk	C	Underground mine workings may have occurred in the past, or current mines may be operating to modern engineering standards. Potential for difficult ground conditions should be considered.
4	297m N	Not available	Chalk	C	Underground mine workings may have occurred in the past, or current mines may be operating to modern engineering standards. Potential for difficult ground conditions should be considered.
5	359m N	Not available	Chalk	C	Underground mine workings may have occurred in the past, or current mines may be operating to modern engineering standards. Potential for difficult ground conditions should be considered.

ID	Location	Name	Commodity	Class	Likelihood
9	620m NE	Not available	Chalk	A	Underground mine workings are uncommon, although the geology is similar to that worked elsewhere. Potential for difficult ground conditions are unlikely and are at a level where they need not be considered.
-	996m N	Not available	Chalk	C	Underground mine workings may have occurred in the past, or current mines may be operating to modern engineering standards. Potential for difficult ground conditions should be considered.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

18.7 JPB mining areas

Records on site	0

Areas which could be affected by former coal and other mining. This data includes some mine plans unavailable to the Coal Authority.

This data is sourced from Johnson Poole and Bloomer.

18.8 The Coal Authority non-coal mining

Records within 500m	0

This data provides an indication of the potential zone of influence of recorded underground non-coal mining workings. Any and all analysis and interpretation of Coal Authority Data in this report is made by Groundsure, and is in no way supported, endorsed or authorised by the Coal Authority. The use of the data is restricted to the terms and provisions contained in this report. Data reproduced in this report may be the copyright of the Coal Authority and permission should be sought from Groundsure prior to any re-use.

This data is sourced from The Coal Authority.

18.9 Researched mining

Records within 500m	0

This data indicates areas of potential mining identified from alternative or archival sources, including; BGS Geological paper maps, Lidar data, aerial photographs (from World War II onwards), archaeological data services, websites, Tithe maps, and various text/plans from collected books and reports. Some of this data is approximate and Groundsure have interpreted the resultant risk area and, where possible, specific areas of risk have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.10 Mining record office plans

Records within 500m	0

This dataset is representative of Mining Record Office and/or plan extents held by Groundsure and should be considered approximate. Where possible, plans have been located and any specific areas of risk they depict have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.11 BGS mine plans

Records within 500m	0

This dataset is representative of BGS mine plans held by Groundsure and should be considered approximate. Where possible, plans have been located and any specific areas of risk they depict have been captured.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.12 Coal mining

Records on site	0

Areas which could be affected by past, current or future coal mining.

This data is sourced from the Coal Authority.

18.13 Brine areas

Records on site	0

The Cheshire Brine Compensation District indicates areas that may be affected by salt and brine extraction in Cheshire and where compensation would be available where damage from this mining has occurred. Damage from salt and brine mining can still occur outside this district, but no compensation will be available.

This data is sourced from the Cheshire Brine Subsidence Compensation Board.

18.14 Gypsum areas

Records on site	0

Generalised areas that may be affected by gypsum extraction.

This data is sourced from British Gypsum.

18.15 Tin mining

Records on site	0

Generalised areas that may be affected by historical tin mining.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

18.16 Clay mining

Records on site	0

Generalised areas that may be affected by kaolin and ball clay extraction.

This data is sourced from the Kaolin and Ball Clay Association (UK).

19 Ground cavities and sinkholes

19.1 Natural cavities

Records within 500m	0

Industry recognised national database of natural cavities. Sinkholes and caves are formed by the dissolution of soluble rock, such as chalk and limestone, gulls and fissures by cambering. Ground instability can result from movement of loose material contained within these cavities, often triggered by water.

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.2 Mining cavities

Records within 1000m	0

Industry recognised national database of mining cavities. Degraded mines may result in hazardous subsidence (crown holes). Climatic conditions and water escape can also trigger subsidence over mine entrances and workings.

This data is sourced from Stantec UK Ltd.

19.3 Reported recent incidents

Records within 500m	0

This data identifies sinkhole information gathered from media reports and Groundsure's own records. This data goes back to 2014 and includes relative accuracy ratings for each event and links to the original data sources. The data is updated on a regular basis and should not be considered a comprehensive catalogue of all sinkhole events. The absence of data in this database does not mean a sinkhole definitely has not occurred during this time.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

19.4 Historical incidents

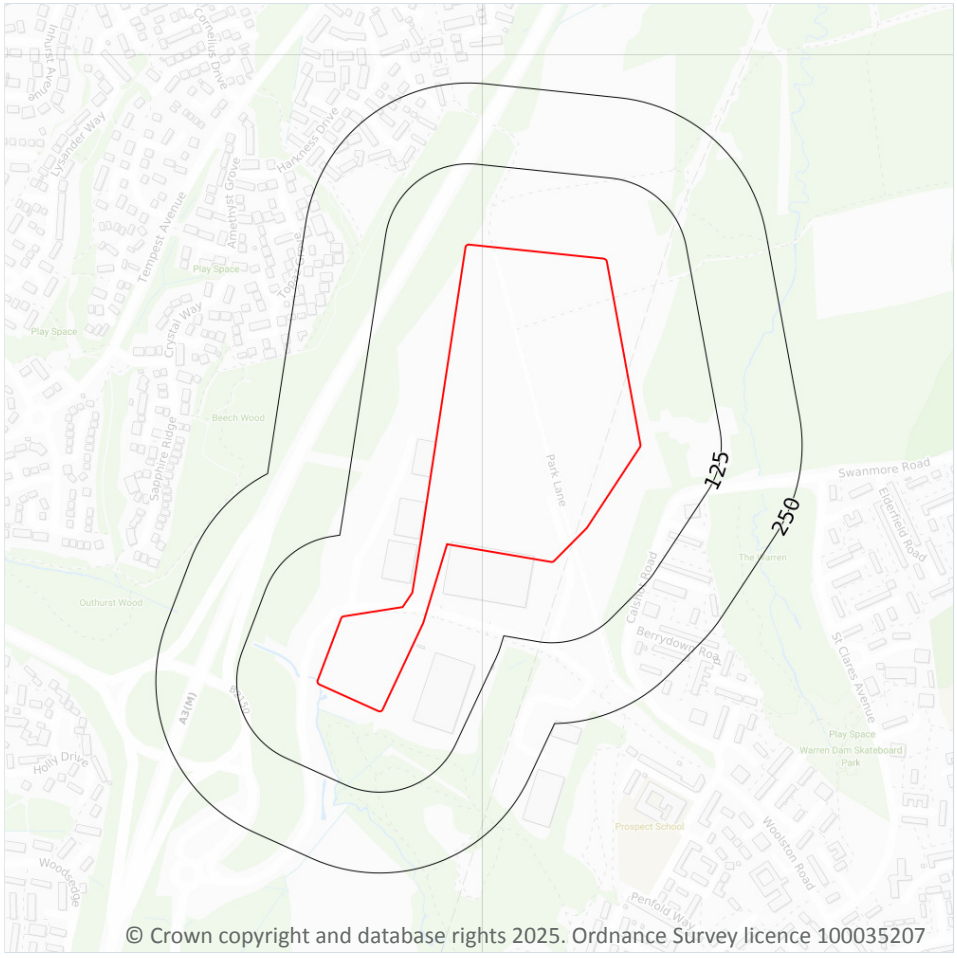
Records within 500m	0

This dataset comprises an extract of 1:10,560, 1:10,000, 1:2,500 and 1:1,250 scale historical Ordnance Survey maps held by Groundsure, dating back to the 1840s. It shows shakeholes, deneholes and other 'holes' as noted on these maps. Dene holes are medieval chalk extraction pits, usually comprising a narrow shaft with a number of chambers at the base of the shaft. Shakeholes are an alternative name for suffusion sinkholes, most commonly found in the limestone landscapes of North Yorkshire but also extensively noted around the Brecon Beacons National Park.

Not all 'holes' noted on Ordnance Survey mapping will necessarily be present within this dataset.

This data is sourced from Groundsure.

20 Radon



Site Outline

Search buffers in metres (m)

- Greater than 30%
- Between 10% and 30%
- Between 5% and 10%
- Between 3% and 5%
- Between 1% and 3%
- Less than 1%

20.1 Radon

Records on site	1

The Radon Potential data classifies areas based on their likelihood of a property having a radon level at or above the Action Level in Great Britain. The dataset is intended for use at 1:50,000 scale and was derived from both geological assessments and indoor radon measurements (more than 560,000 records). A minimum 50m buffer should be considered when searching the maps, as the smallest detectable feature at this scale is 50m. The findings of this section should supersede any estimations derived from the Indicative Atlas of Radon in Great Britain (1:100,000 scale).

Features are displayed on the Radon map on **page 110 >**

Location	Estimated properties affected	Radon Protection Measures required
On site	**Less than 1%**	**None**

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey and UK Health Security Agency.

21 Soil chemistry

21.1 BGS Estimated Background Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m	19

The estimated values provide the likely background concentration of the potentially harmful elements Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead and Nickel in topsoil. The values are estimated primarily from rural topsoil data collected at a sample density of approximately 1 per 2 km^2. In areas where rural soil samples are not available, estimation is based on stream sediment data collected from small streams at a sampling density of 1 per 2.5 km^2; this is the case for most of Scotland, Wales and southern England. The stream sediment data are converted to soil-equivalent concentrations prior to the estimation.

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**90 - 120 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**90 - 120 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
On site	**15 mg/kg**	**No data**	**100 mg/kg**	**60 mg/kg**	**1.8 mg/kg**	**60 - 90 mg/kg**	**15 - 30 mg/kg**
18m W	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
19m NW	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
42m E	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
45m SE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg
45m SE	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg

Location	Arsenic	Bioaccessible Arsenic	Lead	Bioaccessible Lead	Cadmium	Chromium	Nickel
48m E	15 mg/kg	No data	100 mg/kg	60 mg/kg	1.8 mg/kg	60 - 90 mg/kg	15 - 30 mg/kg

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.2 BGS Estimated Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m	0

Estimated topsoil chemistry of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc and bioaccessible Arsenic and Lead in 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These estimates are derived from interpolation of the measured urban topsoil data referred to above and provide information across each city between the measured sample locations (4 per km^2).

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

21.3 BGS Measured Urban Soil Chemistry

Records within 50m	0

The locations and measured total concentrations (mg/kg) of Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Nickel, Lead, Tin and Zinc in urban topsoil samples from 23 urban centres across Great Britain. These are collected at a sample density of 4 per km^2.

This data is sourced from the British Geological Survey.

22 Railway infrastructure and projects

22.1 Underground railways (London)

Records within 250m	0

Details of all active London Underground lines, including approximate tunnel roof depth and operational hours.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.2 Underground railways (Non-London)

Records within 250m	0

Details of the Merseyrail system, the Tyne and Wear Metro and the Glasgow Subway. Not all parts of all systems are located underground. The data contains location information only and does not include a depth assessment.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.3 Railway tunnels

Records within 250m	0

Railway tunnels taken from contemporary Ordnance Survey mapping.

This data is sourced from the Ordnance Survey.

22.4 Historical railway and tunnel features

Records within 250m	0

Railways and tunnels digitised from historical Ordnance Survey mapping as scales of 1:1,250, 1:2,500, 1:10,000 and 1:10,560.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey/Groundsure.

22.5 Royal Mail tunnels

Records within 250m	0

The Post Office Railway, otherwise known as the Mail Rail, is an underground railway running through Central London from Paddington Head District Sorting Office to Whitechapel Eastern Head Sorting Office. The line is 10.5km long. The data includes details of the full extent of the tunnels, the depth of the tunnel, and the depth to track level.

This data is sourced from Groundsure/the Postal Museum.

22.6 Historical railways

Records within 250m	0

Former railway lines, including dismantled lines, abandoned lines, disused lines, historic railways and razed lines.

This data is sourced from OpenStreetMap.

22.7 Railways

Records within 250m	0

Currently existing railway lines, including standard railways, narrow gauge, funicular, trams and light railways.

This data is sourced from Ordnance Survey and OpenStreetMap.

22.8 Crossrail 2

Records within 500m	0

Crossrail 2 is a proposed railway linking the national rail networks in Surrey and Hertfordshire via an underground tunnel through London.

This data is sourced from publicly available information by Groundsure.

22.9 HS2

Records within 500m	0

HS2 is a proposed high speed rail network running from London to Manchester and Leeds via Birmingham. Main civils construction on Phase 1 (London to Birmingham) of the project began in 2019, and it is currently anticipated that this phase will be fully operational by 2026. Construction on Phase 2a (Birmingham to Crewe) is anticipated to commence in 2021, with the service fully operational by 2027. Construction on Phase 2b (Crewe to Manchester and Birmingham to Leeds) is scheduled to begin in 2023 and be operational by 2033.

This data is sourced from HS2 ltd.

Data providers

Groundsure works with respected data providers to bring you the most relevant and accurate information. To find out who they are and their areas of expertise see https://www.groundsure.com/sources-reference ↗.

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